of artillery to assist him to victory. The hospital attached to the fort, situated at the foot of the hill, under the guns of the castle, was also taken, and it were twelve men-three sick and nine well ones. Fred Romer was immediately despatched as a courier to

The same day, while the Ogden was lying above the fort, a bungo came down the river, manned by eight men. There were seven men on the Ogden, of whom immediately concealed themselves behind the bulwarks of the boat until the bungo came within range, when suddenly rising to their feet, the Costa Ricans were astonished to find themselves in the presence of the filibuster riflemen. Like Captain Scott's coon, they volunteered to come down without a shot, and Col. Anderson then found himself in possession of one lieutenant and eight privates, fresh from the steam er Virgin. On being questioned the prisoners informed the Coionel that the lake steamer Virgin was lying above the Toro rapids, ip charge of a few men. Lieut. Belcher, with ten men, was immediately sent forward on the steamer Orden to capture the Virgin, which he did without firing a gun, taking prisoners two cartains, one lieutenant and twenty privates. It appears the party on the barges had been sent down to ascertain the cause of the firing at the castle. Lieut. Belcher was put in charge of the Virgin, with fifteen men, and the balance of the command returned to the fort. Thirty-two prison ers were put on to the steamer Morgan, her fire were lighted, and she was despatched down the river to General Walker at Punta Arenas. Captain Buttrick and Mr. Charles Brogan were the only white men on the Mor gan. She came down very well until within twelve miles of Punta Arenas, when she grounded, and Bregan started to obtain assistance from the camp. Lieutenant Waters, in charge of eight men, was sent up to assist Captain But trick in moving the boat, which was effected on the 6th, and on the morning of the 7th she came into Punta Arenas just in time to see the Nicaraguan flag, flushed with victory, ingloriously stricker the United States forces. This was the

steamer Virgin, at Toro Rapids.

What his course will be when he hears of the arrest of Gen. Walker, and the consequent breaking up of the expedition, I cannot say; but my opinion is that he will main tain his position, in hopes of reinforcements from the

end, for a man-of-war boat pulled alongside, and

the Morgan was again in the bands of the enemies of

Walker and Nicaraguan freedom. Herewith receive Col.

Anderson's modest recital of the eventful expedition

together with a full list of the articles captured. As th

matter stood when your correspondent left Punta Arenas,

Col. Anderson, with 35 men, was stationed at Castillo, and

Lieut. Belcher, with 15 men, was in command of the

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE SAN JUAN RIVER, FORT CASTILLO, AND THE BOATS. FORT CASTILLO VIEJO, Dec. 5, 1857.

GEN. WM. WALKER:-SIR-According to instructions left Leaf's Island on the morning of the 29th of Novem ber, with my command, and landed on the night of the 3d of December one mile below the fort, rested my men, and then took up my line of march along the river, until I peared the fort, at one o'clock in the morning of the 4th December. I divided my forces into two parties, one under Capt. D. McMichael, of ten, took possession of Nel-son's Hill, with orders to hold it until otherwise directed. The other, under my command, advanced up under the far as the steamer Bulwer, which was cut loose by Captain Buttrick and four men. They boarded ber and drifted down the river, how far I do not know. I advanced then with the rest of my command to the steamers above the Falls, where myself and Lieutenant Belcher cut loose the steamer Morgan and let her drift down. I then took all the provisions, goods, medicine, &c., and three or fou men that were in the hospital, placed them on board the steamer Ogden, got up steam, and placed her under charge of Fred Romer, intending to take her over the Rapids: but on leaving the wharf she was fired into twice from the fort, one shot taking effect. but doing no serious nage. The engine did not work well, however, and she was taken up the river out of range of the guns of the Sort, and there tied up, it being then nearly daylight. While waiting above, she intercepted a bungo with ten men it. The bungo came down from the steamer Virgin, and only left some ten or twelve men on board. After the steamer Ogden went up the river, I joined Capt. McMichael on Nelson's hill, and held it until 4 o'clock P. M. I then sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort, and found it vacated. I then took possession of it with all its munitions and provisions, a list of which I send you, with all the letters and papers found on the premises, from which you may gain some information.

This morning I sent Lieut. Beicher with the steam Ogden and fifteen men to attack and take possession of the steamer Virgin and hold her until further orders; all of which he did, taking fifteen more prisoners, all of whom I send you to dispose of as you think proper. I send you the steamer Morgan under charge of Capt.

De Brissott. He will give you information concerning the other steamers.

My men are in general good health and spirits, but needing some shoes and clothing.

Having to place a guard upon the steamer Virgin, nine miles up the river, on the Opden, and at the fort, my command is not sufficiently large.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without recommend ing to your personal notice all the men under my com mand. All of which I respectfully submit to your Excellency.

F. P. ANDERSON, Col. Com'g. GEN. WE. WALKER, President of Nicaragua.

LEST OF STORES FOUND IN THE ORDNANCE AT FORT CASTILLO.

1 long 18 lb. cannon.

1 brace 6 lb. cannon.

2 brace 12 lb. cannon.

458 flint lock musicete.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE. THE ARREST OF WALKER—FEARS OF THE NEW GRANADIANS, ETC., ETC.

PANAMA, Dec. 19, 1857. The arrival of the Saratoga at Norfolk [not yet arrived with Valker's men previous to the receipt of this letter will have made you acquainted with the news of Commo dore Faulding's action in breaking up Walker's expedition and saving Central America from becoming once again the theatre of bloodshed, cruelty and rapine.

The first news of the event we had here was the arrival of the Wedash at Aspinwall, with Walker on board, and the report of the Commodore's proceeding was not be-layed until "the man with the mild blue eyes" came on share and took up his quarters at the hotel, where he has been living very quietly ever since, saying "nothing to mobody," and keeping his own company and his own Our Covernor, I understand, has made, or is about to make, a protest against the arch-fillbusters being permitted to enjoy New Granadian hospitality, but what he will gain by that move I am at a loss to imagine Walker leaves to day, and when he goes many an letmens will rest more quietly at night, for his very name terrifice many of them, and I am not sure that they do not yet think him to-be a menster in appearance, with a tail and other entanic appendages. We have here been able to learn very little about the orcumstances of Walker's surrender, and doubtless you will have shained full particulars from some of his returned army; so I need not trouble myself to repeat the thousand and one ridiculous remore that

pires dequiral sundo as they travel across the lathmus. Whether Commodore Paulding acted under definite in structions or on his own responsibility, we do not know Just time will soon tell; whichever it was, he is sure to have the molecracy down on him, and probably will recerve but little support from Washington. One fact I can merg re you of as positive the British in no way interfered in the question; they preserved "an armed neutrality," as it is called, and neither said nor did anything, all ru-more and reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The last reports from Ean Juan del Norte were brought cown by the Brunswick. Rumor says that Col. Frank Anderson at Castillo had captured all the river steamers, save one under command of Cauty, which was on the lake. More reliable statements are to the effect that for some days previous to the Brunswick's departure no news had been received from up the river.

IMPORTANT REVOLUTION IN GREYTOWN. GRETTOWN, (San Juan del Norte, December 12, 1867.

Taking advantage of the departure of the United State steam frigate Wabash, Capt. Engle, from this port for As pin wall, I send you the latest news from this quarter. My ast detailed certain intelligence from the interior of Nicar gua and from Muisquitia, which was exclusive; I believe

The people of Greytown, comprising between forty and ifty white men and two hundred niggers and greasers have been governed, for the past five or six years, by Mayor, whose will was law. How this man, claiming to be Mayor and exercising dictatorial power, obtained his authority, was unknown; for although an election is remembered to have taken place some time back, its results and designs are altogether forgotten. T. J. Martin was, therefore, Mayor by sufferance, until a few months back, it some civil decision, his honesty was impeached; and then an opposition sprung up. It was therefore, decided, after much discussion pro and con, that a new government should be formed, that a new Mayor should be elected, and a gene ral revolution in affairs effected. Five citizens were ap pointed to draft a constitution; and on Tuesday, the 12th of November, this committee reported back to the people that they had framed a constitutional government, and would at once proceed to submit it to the popular voice for ratification or rejection. Martin, the Mayor, worked against the reform with great energy, and brought his colored constituents to the ballot box; but the new charter was accepted, and the town was gratified. The new con stitution, like all such documents, goes on with a preamble about the rights of man, the duties of government, &c., and winds up with determining what the rights of government are and what the duties of men. I made applica ion to the Mayor for a copy of the charter, but the re quest was refused, and I am therefore unable to give all the points.

It provides that the city of Greytown, free from all other governments, shall be governed by a Mayor, a Legislative Council and a police force. Its judicial business shall be transacted by a Supreme Court and an Alcalde's Court.

Heretofose the Mayor's Court decided all cases, whether of a civil or criminal nature.

The Mayor is to be commander of the army of Greytown, and is authorised to use the forces to repel invasion or suppress revolts. No money shall be borrowed without the consent of th

people, and not then until the object has been fully explained and the rate of interest established below 9 per centum. For such loans none of the city property shall be pledged, nor shall the loan be for a larger sum than 20 per centum of the taxes collected for the year in which the loan shall be contracted. Stock speculations are prohibited. Public property remains in the hands of the city until the titles of foreign governments are extinguished by treaty, purchase, or otherwise.

Appropriations of public money made by Legislativ Council. The Legislative Council will proceed to form a code of laws; but until such code is formed, the common law will be the rule of decision. All men-niggers, In dians and white men-twenty years of age, of one year's residence, with \$200 worth of property or \$20 license shall be voters, and every voter shall be a competent juror. The charter can be altered in the usual way

This constitution was framed and is signed by the following named gentlemen, citizens of Greytown:-Felix Mancho, Juan Meznier, W. P. Kirkland, Antonio de Barruel and Samuel Shepherd.

Under the new constitution, an election [will take place on Monday, the 15th of December. A citizen has kindly furnished me the following list of the most prominent candidates for office under the government, together with a running comment attached to each name:-

For Mayor—Mr. Knipping. (Unwilling candidate.)

For Mayor—Mr. Knipping. (Unwilling candidate.)

For Supreme Judge—Sam Shepherd. (white man.) Opposed by T. J. Martin, Scott's confidential adviser.

For Associate Justices, (2)—Colin Campbell Gilchrist, (polite barber), and Antonio de Barruel. (French gentleman, supposed to have lost a cool million by the Hollins man, supposed to have lost a cool million by the Holins bombardment.)

For Alcalde—S. S. Woods (of London, a loser of half a million by the Hollins bombardment.)

If the Wabash is detained until the election, I shall give rou the result.

During the past week we have had a lively time in the harbor. Three American and two British men of war were here, but after the capture of Walker, of which I presume you have already heard, the place commenced sinking back to its usual loneliness.

One of the old Transit steamers, the Morgan, is now i the harbor, and has been turned over to the charge of the American Consul, Mr. Cottrell, together with other property taken from the filibusters. Scott made an attempt to get possession of her, but was unsuccessful, the Commodore having lost confidence in the honesty of the man. Mr. McDonald, formerly agent of the Tra line, under Garrison and Morgan, came down with Walk er, and also laid claim to the possession of the steamer is the name of his former employers. In the midst of these conflicting claims Com. Paulding was much perplexed but finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Consul until instructions could be received from home The balance of the Transit Company's property is in sad disorder. All the lumber of the company was sold to the Costa Ricans and the property is suffering dreadfully. The other boats belonging Transit Company are up the river, the flibusters having possession of the Ogden, Bulwer and Virgin, while the Costa Ricans still held the San Carlos. All of them are sadly out of repair.

The news I gave you from the kingdom of the Me quitos has since been confirmed. The Indian King has actually put on the substance as well as the name of royalty, and now commands his own subjects, collects his

own revenues and makes his own laws. There are now in this city some twenty five native Nica. ters up the river, sent down on the Morgan, and liberated by Commodore Paulding. They represent affairs in the interior as being in a most disordered condition. The people are afraid to work, because their productions are liable to seizure any day by one or the other of the contending parties. The poor devils here were really glad to see General Walker, for his presence promised exemption from forced conscription, if nothing else. Many of them have been kept from their families for eight months, illy fed and illy clothed, until they now look like men stricken with premature old age. If the Transit route could be opened! the country would stand some chance of prosperity; but, without it, Nicara gua might just as well give over the struggle for respecta bility. Since the capture of Walker hopes are enter tained that the American government will establish troops on the San Juan and at the two free ports, to secure tranquillity; but if Mr. Buchanan does not do so, this place wil not be worth blowing down in six months.

As a further drawback to the prosperity of Greytown the sea threatens the existence of her harbor. At the point where the Transit Company's buildings stand the rivers are making daily encroschments, and within six months one hundred and fifty feet have been washed away. The neck of land is now but one hundred feet wide, and the waves from seaward break over it every day. In two months the Caribbean will wash another channel into the harbor of San Juan, thus impairing both entrances. Besides, when the point which now serves as a breakwater is destroyed, the anchorage in the harbor will be most insecure. Wisdom suggests that this breach should be stopped immediately, but who is there to undertake the saving work? One of the company's build ings is a temporory barrier, but when it is washed away as it must be in one or two months, all the buildings and suthouses of the company, including ways, dock, &c. will follow after.

THE VERY LATEST. THE ELECTION AT GREYTOWN—THE SUCCESS OF COLONEL ANDERSON ON THE RIVER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SERALD. GREYTOWN, Dec. 18, 1867. At the request of your correspondent, who took his departure in the Wabash, I improve the opportunity of the English eteamer sailing this morning to give you the latest news from the deserted camp and the free city of Greytown. The election came off in true English style, th independent voters getting most gloriously drunk, and the people electing their ticket triumphantly. The property qualification adopted in the new constitution was garded. A truly republican principle governed at the polls; every man voted who lived within fifty miles of the station house, whether property holders or not, black, brown and white. 178 votes were cast-141 black men and 37 white men-among the letter were many who are by courtesy allowed to consider themselves white. The chief magistrate is a German and white man. Of the three Supreme Judges, two are niggers and one white. The Council and balance of the offices are filled in about the same proportion—two niggers to one white man. Mayor Martin, who has so long ruled the town, was an

unsuccessful candidate. It has raised without ceasing since the Wabash sailed. Greytown is under water, and cancer are the conveniences in which the aristocracy pay their morning calls. Great surprise is felt here at Commodore Paulding re-leasing and sending on shore some of the men who came here in the Fashion; but greater surprise still is felt that no measures have been or are to be taken to advise Colone;

Frank Anders n of what has occurred. Humanity would emand that a United States officer should have be Castillo immediately upon the surrender of Walker. The Costa Ricans here sent the news imp ly to San Jose by way of Serapiqui, urging the government there to send troops immediately to garrison the river. I have no fear about Frank Anderson being able to take care of himself, but should anything happen to him or his command Commodore Paulding will have

The United States steamer Susquebannah arrived on the 19th from Key West, but brings no newspapers or later news. The mongrels of this place have been somewhat excited by a report which they have from the Susquehan nab, that the Cabinet at Washington had recognized Yris surri as Minister from Nicaragua, and made a treaty with him, all for the special benefit of filibusters, as Walker was known to have been bound for this port, where he was expected to kick up a row which would render the Transit unsafe, when the United States troops would be sent to take possession of the steamers and garrison the route and guard it from invasion by any party, allowing Walker to concentrate his whole force against Costa Rica. If there be any foundation for this rumor Commodore Paulding must have wonderfully mis aken his instructions. Frank Anderson's success at Cas tillo and the capture of four steamers had placed Nicaragua in Gen. Walker's power, and secured the immediate opening of the Transit. I understand that Garrison & Morgan's agent had written to them that he was ready to take passengers across as soon as they would put on the steamers. Gen. Walker was to have gone up in the Morgan mmediately, and I have no doubt he would have been received by the inhabitants of the interior with Te Deums and rejoicings; Nicaragua would have been Americanized with out bloodshed and without delay of diplomatic notes and protocols. Whatever Commodore Paulding's orders were. as Gen. Walker had been allowed to land, he she have been allowed to remain unmolested, even should the vessels of war have prevented the landing of more supplies or recruits I fear the action of our worthy Comm was precipitate, and will turn out very unfortunate for

American interests and for Nicaragua.

I have this moment had the pleasure of a visit from Don Sebastian Espinosa, who came down the river from San Carlos and Castillo. He arrived last night, and reports that Colonel Segundo Quaresma, the commander of Fort San Carlos, is in treaty with Frank Anderson to join forces and capture the steamer San Carlos from the Costs Ricans Should Anderson and Quaresma come to an un derstanding, which is by no means improbable, they have by this time taken the steamer San Carlos and driven the Costa Ricans from Nicaragua.

With the steamers Anderson will be able to command

the lake and river, and patiently await advices from the United States, or with his old friends, Chillon and Mendez, declare for Walker as President, and shut Martines up among the ruins of Granada.

This news is important, as # shows that Anderson has no idea of surrendering to the United States forces, but has determined to remain and make a name for himsel in his adopted country.

Don Sebastian reports Col. Anderson and his command at Castillo, and Lieut. Belcher and his men at the Toro or board the La Virgin, all in good health, but excessively indignant at Commodore Paulding.

Don Sebastian left Castillo day before yesterday morn

Time is up, and I must close.

PROBABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT PORT CASTILLO Mr. C. J. McDonald, who is supposed to be the agent of Sarrison, returned with Ger. Walker in the Northern Light, but not as a prisoner. He left Greytown on the 18th-six days after the arrest of Walker. He stated to our reporter that when Commodore Paulding took the stores away from Greytown, he did not know but that by se doing he was delivering Col. Frank Anderson with his little command, over to the tender mercies of the Costa Ricans. Shortly before Mr. McDonald left, a cance came down the river with the tidings that Col. Segundi Quaresma, commandant of the native forces at Fort Castillo, had asked the aid of Col. Antersor to capture the Costa Rican boats. It was thought in Grey own that Anderson had done so, and the probabilitie are that he is now in possession of that district, which is commanded by the fort, and which is in fact the key of the

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL WALKER IN NEW YORK.

On the Northern Light coming to her dock Gen. Walker mmediately proceeded on shore, and accompanied by Capt . Macdonald, took (a carriage and proceeded to the bouse of General Henningsen, 140 Twelfth street. The General is now in Washington, but his wife, who was about retiring for the night, received General Walker and tendered him the hospitalities of her house. Genera Henningsen is expected in this city to-day, and will, no doubt, be surprised to find the curious turn affairs have

General Walker seems to be in excellent health and spirits, and is quite confident that the authorities at Washington will discountenance the action of Commodor Paulding and set him at liberty to go where he pleases Nicaragua, and he is confident that he cannot be long ner. He gave our reporter the

STATEMENT OF GENERAL WALKER. We left Mobile on the 14th of September and had quite a long trip on the Fachion-over ten days. We made Punta Archas about midday, on 24th, and put for the mouth of the Colorado river. We landed there Colonel Frank Anderson and forty or forty-five men in small beats, with orders to proceed up the river as far as Leefe's island an station outposts by Pitaca, in order to prevent communi cation between San Juan and the points above, on the river. We lay off and on there all night and ran into th harbor of San Juan. On the morning of the 25th, about 7 o'clock, we landed on the hulks at Punta Arenas, the men being anhore about five minutes after the ropes were tied to the hulks. The captain of the Saratoga sent an officer to examine the papers of the Fashion, and finding that she was properly cleared, stated that he did not see any cause to interfere with her or her passengers. Soon afterward Mr. Scott went off to the Saratoga, and asked protection for the vessels and the property on the point, formerly belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, which he had under purchase from me for Morgan, Garrison & Co. He also asked for protection for property be longing to him, and transferred to him by me before the longing to him, and transferred to him by me before the United States Commissioner at Greytown. We left the property with him and hired fquarters above for the remainder of the command. The military and other stores were landed on the point. The commander of the Saratoga sent me a message showing a desire to interfere with the seal of the me. The first message was a letter under the seal of the British Censul, to the effect that he understooe that I contemplated seizing the Costa Rican mail, which was then ex pected on a British steamer at San Juan, and that if I did so he would treat me as a hostile force, and fire at me with shot and shell. No answer was sent. The nex day several officers came off the Saratoga, and regardless of the hail of the sentinel, landed within my camp. I sent word to them through the officer of the day that if they undertook to land within my camp again without answering the hall of the sentry, he would have orders to fire on them. The next morning I got a letter from the commander of the Sara-toga to the effect that I had insulted an officer of the United States navy, threatening to shoot me; that they considered that a national insult had been given. No answer was sent. The same day, a little after this a letter was sent. A party of men were sent with small boats from the Saratoga to practice with howitzers on the point where one of my companies was stationed. The officer of my company, when he saw the boats approaching, drew out the men to arrest any encroachments on the company. The boats proceeded without notice to the neighborhood of the company. As soon as I saw this I supposed that it was a disposition to bring about a collision between the Commodore's forces and mine. I therefore moved my company on the point up into the immediate vicinity of the comp, in order to prevent any probability of collision from any accident. The morning after Captain Chatard sent another note to me, saying that the men on the point were in his way (the men, by the way, had been removed at this time;) be wanted to practice there, and to fire over the point to bring vessels to, and required me to bring men from that point. No answer was sent. After that, however, there was no further interference from Captain Chatard. Soon after landing at the point, getting information of the state of affairs in Nicaragua, and of the probable force at Castillo, and becoming aware of the fact that the native Nicaraguans were in possession of Fort San Carlos, and that actual hostilities existed between them and the Costa Rican forces, I sent up a command to Col Anderson at Leefe's island, so that his whole force amounted to fifty men, with orders to proceed to Castilio and, if possible, cut out the steamers at that point; that if no resistance, or slight resistance, was made, to take presention of Fort Castillo. On the 4th of December, early in the morning, Colonel Anderson arrived at Castillo, cut, out and took possession of the Bulwer, Mor-gan and Ogden, (the river boats,) and in the afternoon

of the same day took possession of the fort, the enemy having only fired one volley. A single gun, a six-pour struck the Ogden. He captured six guns, one eig pounder, one six-pounder, iron; one six-pounder, brass; one four-pounder, brass; one twelve-pounder, about 150 muskets, with corresponding ammunition, small arms, and riat stores.

On the morning of the 5th Colonel Anderson sent a party of fifteen men up with the Ogden to take pos of the Virgin, a lake steamer. Among the persons found on board the boats at Castillo and on the Virgin were about forty Costa Ricans, who were taken prisoners. Among the number was an officer who had been formerly taken from the wreck of the Once de Averil, and releas on parole. When he returned to Costa Rica and refused to fight against the Americans, they gave him eighty lashes and put him into the ranks, forcing him to fight. He was very anxious, of course, to march against them. There was also a Dr. Tilden, an American, who had been in the service on the river, and who had been pressed into the Costa Rican service. Among the prisoners were a few who were de lighted to be prisoners, and released from military duty. On the morning of the 6th the United States steamer Wabash arrived off San Juan. The same day her Britannic Majesty's steamship and propellor Brunswick and Loopard arrived and anchored alongside. On Monday the United States steamer Fulton arrived off San Juan and anchored on the morning of the 7th. I saw a launch from the Saratogo, containing a howitzer, pull up the harbor a little to see its object. When he arrived near the harbor head he was hailed by the officer and told he must not pass up the river. Captain Fayssoux said he had a Nicaraguan The officer repeated that he could not pass. boat. The officer repeated that he could not The captain asked by whose authority.

officer replied, Commodore Paulding. He then asked the name of the officer giving the order, and was told Lieut. Cilley, of the Saratoga. When this was reported to me, I sent Capt. Fayssoux early in the morning to go out to the Commodore and state to him that it was necessary for me to communicate with the balance of our party who were treated as enemies or not. Not long after Capt. Fayssoux went on board the Wabash the Commodore's pennant was moved over to the United States steamer Fulton, which came up near the bulk at Point Arenas. landing some 350 men. As soon as I saw them make Ithese demonstrations of force I ordered my men to be disarm ed so as to prevent any accidental collision. Capt. Engel of the Wabash, came up, and showing a letter from the Commodore, and ordered me to surrender. I surrendered, and by order of the Captain hauled down the Nicaraguan flag. I was taken on board the Wabash, and the men were sent to Norfolk on the Saratoga. Of the rest you are, I suppose, well aware.

Gen. Walker looks hale and hearty, and has a ruddy appearance which quite contrasts with his comparative paleness when last in this city. He will proceed imme distely to Washington with Capt. Engel. He says he is at a loss to know by the authority of what intern law the navy of the United States undertakes to direct the hauling down of a Nicaraguan flag on Nicaraguan soil, and to arrest a Nicaragnan citizen holding office by the popular vote.

STATEMENT OF HUDSON G. WALL. I am one of the passengers on board the Northern Light, and the events at Grevtown. The first I heard of the occurrence was at Aspinwall, where I was stopping waiting the steamer. About five days before the Northern Light sailed the Wabash came into port, and I learned that Gen. Walker was on board a prisoner. He immediately came on shore, and no persuasions on the part of the officers of the ship could induce him to remain on board the vessel. While he was in Aspinwall he stopped t the Howard House, and did not eat a meal on the Wabash up to the time the Northern Light sailed. The story that was told of Walker's capture was, that he was ordered to surrender by the captain of the British frigate at Greytown, but he not only de-clined doing so, but, in addition, stated that he would fire upon a party sent by the British. At the same time he expressed his willingness to strike his flag to the Americans if he was asked to do so. Shortly after, the Wabash, the flag ship of Commodore Paulding, which had been lying at Greytown for some time, received instructions from Washington and proceeded to Greytown. On ar riving at that place he found there was considerable excitement, as it was supposed the British were about to attack Walker. Paulding, so went the story that I heard, sent a ote demanding that Walker should surrender to him, which he did under protest, and he was taken on board the Wabash, while his men were shipped on board th Saratega, which sailed next day for Norfolk, and must have arrived there by this time. It was reported that Walker had prepared for the at-tack of the British, and that mines had been laid and everything was in readiness for a fight. It was also stated that when he surrendered Commodore Paulding found that he had buried all his ammunition, arms and military stores in a place, as he supposed, secure from observation and from whence they could be taken provided another filibustering expedition handed at that place. But it was

discovered, and all the stores and arms were captured. generally believed, but I cannot vouch for its truth. It is said that when Walker first went on board the Wabash he was shown to the cabin where Commodore Paulding was waiting to receive him. "Sit down," said the Com colitely; Walker did not appear to notice what was said, when the Commodore repeated in a louder tone, Will you sit down, sir?" but still Walker was deaf to what was said to him, at which the Commodore in a voice that could not be misunderstood, called out.

Upon this, so the story goes, he sat down in a chair and burying his face in his hands cried bitterly. The Commo fore so far respected his feelings that he did not press further conversation on him at that time.

We had a rough voyage from Aspinwall, and I had an opportunity of noticing Gen. Walker's demeanor. I was uch struck with his manner, and think him a remarkable man. He seemed cheerful during the voyage and was quite confident that he would soon return to Nicaragua.

Police Intelligence.

PERSONATING A POLICE INSPECTOR.-A man giving his same as Mansfield Smith was arrested on Saturday last, charged with committing a gross outrage on the young emale residing at 85 Forsyth street, who threw her new female residing at 85 Forsyth street, who threw her new-born infant into the privy on Wednesday evening last. Ac-cording to the charge of Acting Inspector Davis, Smith, who was grossly intoxicated, made his appearance at the house where the unfortunate girl was stopping and stated that he was the captain of the Tenth ward police. In despite of the efforts of the females in the house, he forced his way lato the girl's room and commenced abusing her in coarse, violent and throatening language. A police officer was called in and Smith was arrested and brought before Justice Wood, who committed him on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. The sick girl was so territted by his threate that she now lies in a most cri-tical state, and it is feared she will not live. Snowing How Yorke Max Loss nors Monty,—James

SHOWING HOW YOUNG MEN LOSE THEIR MONEY .- JAMES Boyd, a young gentleman, residing at No. 125 Christopher street, got into trouble last Saturday evening at the segar street, got into trouble last Saturday evening at the segar store No. 22 West Broadway. According to his affidavit, filed in the Lower Police Court, Boyd entered the store for the purpose of buying a segar. While there he was accessed by a frail young woman named Louisa Smith, who finally became very loving, and in her endearments managed to slip her hands into his pockets, and took therefrom a wafet containing \$30. He found out what the damsel was at, and endeavored to save his money, but Louisa called to her assistance another woman, one Catherine Ponnelly, and between them they retained the wallet. Boyd procured the services of an officer, and the women were arrested, and were subsequently brought before the police magistrate at the Tombe, and committed for trial in default of \$500 bail. They both loudly asseverate their innocence of the charge.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, December 27, 1857. ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Aspinwall, Dec 10, with specie and passengers, to I W Raymond.

Brig A Smithers (Br), Johnson, Digby, NS, 10 dnys, with potators, to A Smithers & Co.

Schr Charles Moore, Nickerson, Alexandria for Bridgeport.

Schr John H Williams, Smith, Smyrns, Del.

Schr Saxon, Randail, Oserver's Harbor, Mc.

Schr Benjamin, Whalen, Eastport, 6 days.

Schr Ronnoke, Jones, Tauton.

Schr Benjamin, Whiliams, Providence.

Stander Curlew, Williams, Providence.

Stander Curlew, Williams, Providence.

Stander Curlew, Williams, Providence.

Ships Helen A Miller, Havana; Athena (Brem), Bromen.

Wind during the day NNW, and light.

Wind during the day NNW, and light.

Heraid Marine Correspondence.

SANDY HILL, Mc. Dec 25—Last night it blew a gale from KE, accompanied with a slight sprinking of snow, which occasioned a fumber loaded schr agoing ashore early this morning on Chinecteque. Her name or destination has not been ascertained, but will be this afternoon, and full particulars forwarded by next mail. Weather cool and cloudy.

Miscellaneous and Disasters.

RE Sur Stutan, Hunter, from Liverpool to New Orleans, put inte St Thomas about 6th inst for repairs, and was discharging about 10th. Her passengers would sell next day for destination in bark Robert.

SCHE FARPIR, Beaston, at Savannah from St Thomas, ex-

perienced a continuance of gaies from SE to N; lesthead rails, carried away gammon iron, &c.

Schr P A Sarphes, at Philadelphia 26th inst from Wilmington, NC, experienced a severe SE gale 21st, off Cape Lookout, continuing for eight hours, during which lost long boat, split sails, and sustained damage to rigging.

SLER M J LOMAN—This vessel, before reported ashore on Cape May, and to which assistance was sent from this city, was breaking up morning of 26th, and would, with her cargo, prove almost a total loss. She was from Virginia bound to New York.

New York.

Ship George Raynes, at San Francisco, experienced light weather the whole passage, with the exception of 18 days strong westerly gales off Cape Horn. Arr at Callaco Oct 1; detained there 12 days. Crossed the counter in the Facific lon 97 W. Have been 9 days to the northward of lat 36.

Ship Panther, at San' Francisco, left Boston July 9; was 31 days to the equator in the Atlantic; experienced a lar c share of light baffing winds and calms; crossed the line in 31 W; had the 82 trades in Seuth Atlantic; experienced a lar c share of light baffing winds and calms; crossed the line in 31 W; had the 82 trades in Seuth Atlantic quite light and well to the southward: had westerly gales frequent after passing the parallel of Rio de in Platte; was 69 days in Cape Horn; to the southward of the Cape encountered during all September a succession of violent westerly gales: was 27 days from Staten Island to the parallel of 50 8 and 80 W; from the ipoint to the equator in the Pacific was 24 days; crossed in 1 on 112 W. had light baffling winds from 2 to 28 N; but two days of ME winds, and those light; from the equator to the Heads was 25 days. Sept 4, lost overboard John J Jones, seaman, a native of Wales.

SEAMEN AND WAGES—Sailors are plenty, and rates have generally declined. We quote:— #deance \$15 a \$16 15 a — 15 a — To Liverpool, per month..... Havre. North of Europe ...

Spoken, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Ship A H Sievens (of Boston), life days from Newcastle, E, for Caldera (had been 35 days 8 of Cape Horn, lost sails and experienced other damage), Oct 12, lat 51 8, lon 195% W. Ship F 8 Ferley (of Portsmouth, steering E, was signalized Sept 3, lat 58 8, lon 74 40 W.

Ship Julet, Moulton, from Norleans for Cadiz, Dec 13, off Cape Carnaveral.

Brig Washington (of Manchester), for Charleston, Dec 23, lat 37 05, lon 73 30.

Aspikwali, Dec 4—Arr schr Isabella, Shanks, Bocco del Torro: 5th. brig Caroline, Whiteberry, NYork; 7th. schr Julia Fox, Leaming, do; 7th. brigs Ocean Belle, Wilson, Baltimore; Samuel Welsh, Barrett, and Windward, Killman, NYork, Sth., schr Geo Darby, Cook, do; 1th. brig Martha Kendall, Norton, Boston; 15th., steamship Granada, Harrison, NYogk; 18th., schr Wm Cobb, Endicott, Baltimore; 19th. brig Jasafis, McGilvery, New York. Cid 11th brig Caroline, Whiteberry, NYork; 14th., steamer Fashion, Caughlin, Mobile; schr Quin-daro, Walls, Frankin, La; 7th., bark Nuramiesic, Carr, Yen-sacola: brig Moselle, Hayes, Savanilia; schrs Geo Darby, Cook, Penacola: 10th, Julia Fox, Leaming, Frankin, La. Calcutta, Oct 29—Arr ship Cato, Atwood, Boston. Falmourn, Dec 11—Arr ship War Hawk, Freeman, Rangoon, for orders.
Falmourn, Ja, Dec 3—In port schrs James Madison, Riggs, goon, for orders.

FALMOUTH, Js., Dec 3—In port schrs James Madison, Riggs, from Baltimore.

GORAIVES, Dec 12—In port schr Edward Everett, Matthews, from Roston, arr 5th; only Am vessel. Sid 9th schr Missis-Trask, Boston. asgow, Dec 9—Arr ship William H Jenkins, Lovett, St Liverpool, ready.

Kingsvox, Ja, Nov 30—Arr brig John West, Ball, Norfolk (and sid Dec I for Montego Bay); Dec 4. brig Golden Ragle, Carmichael, Baltimoře, schrs Liberty, Curfy, Aspinwali, Lotus, Clarře, Baltimore (and sid same day for Falmouth); Jefferson, Phillips, do; Mindora, Sargeant, NYork, Sid Dec 4 brig Norfolk, Emery, Pensacola,

Liverpoot, Dec 11—Sid ship Western Empire, Soule, New Orleans. Orleans.

Advertised at do, Br steamships Niagara, for Boston Dec 19;
Africa, for NYork 26th.

MOUMAN, Oct 18--in port ship J P Wheeler, Robinson,
from Bombay Oct 2, just arr, to load rice for England.

MONTSGO BAT, Ja, Dec 1--In port brig Princeton, Allen,
from NYork.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 8-Arr ship Gem of the Ocean, Williams, New Haven, Dec 8—Arr ship Gem of the Ocean, Williams, from Sunderland for Calcutia.

Fortranourti, Dec 10—Sid ship Morning Light, Knight (from Chinoga Islands), London.

Foat Au Princes, Nov 31—In port bark Clara Windsor, McKewen, hence, just arr; brigs Anglo-Saxon, Connor, for Bosion 7 days, Jog; Frincipe, Tompkins, from Wilmington, disg; Koloa, Long, repg.

Superstants, Dec 3—ra ships Martin Luther, Sharp, and Guding Gaa, alah, London.

Guding Gaa, alah, London.

From Cardiff, wite groebably disg; Richmond, Gookin, from do, disg; Sultan (Br), Hunter, from Liverpool for Norleans, clay for perpairs; barka Robert, Carter, for Norleans next day with passengers from Br ship Sultan; Theresa, Berry, honce, arr—disg; Torvators, Carver, from Round Bay, for Baltimore next day; schr Ida del Torre, Maxwell, for Nork; and probably others. Bil Sh sher Reindeer, Stevenson (from Baltimore), Windward Islands.

Sy Ann's Bar, Ja, Dec 3—In port schr New York, Stevens, from Baltimore.

Sy Jone NB. Dec 19—Cld ship E Z. Hodges, Liverpool.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 19—Cld ship E Z, Hodges, Liverpool.

Home Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 25—Arr barks Henry Hill, Watson, Smyrna;
Tropic Bird, Eilery, Gloucester; brigs Panola, Davis, and
and Birchard & Towey, Katom, Philadelphia; Zone, Hutchin
on, do: schr's X & B Scudder, Pierce, and Telegraph, Rich, and processon & A B Scudder, Pierce, and length of Sangler.

26th. AM—Arr barks Tally Ho. Hoyt. Aux Cayes: D Godfrey, Parker, Galveston; Tahlit, Davis, Baltimore; brig Loll, Allen, Richmond. Va. Cld steamer Joe Whitney, Howes, Baltimore; bark Mimosa, King Smyrna, brig Seinan Cowen, Railimore; bark Mimosa, King Smyrna, brig Seinan Cowen, Key West; schra E R Rennett, Wood, Darridon, Hollandon, L. A Daneshower, Miller, Philadelphas; J Williamson, Jr., Winsmore, Kuphermia, Kidridge, and Wolcoti, Parker, NYork, Zih—Arr (by tel) bug Abby Thaxter, Larrabee, Aux Gayes.

BATH, Dec 25—Cid bark Heliespont, Trett, Havana; brig
Rio Graude, McCobb, do: schr Ocean Ranger, Tibbetts, Mar
inique, 81d 23d ship Contidence (new), Sears, NOrleans;
24th, bark Hellespont; brig Rio Grande; schr Ocean Ranger,
FALMOUTH, Dec 24—Arr schr Isabella, Baker, NYOrk,
HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 23, PM—Arr barks Hadley, Kent,
and Helen Maria, Nickerson, Baltimore for Boston; brigs
Charles (Rr.), Katon, and Antelope (Rr.), NYork for St John,
NB: schrs Empress, Tangier for Boston; Lizzle W Dver, Bar-

Charles (67). Action, and the control of the contro

Grieans for Boat n; Mary Delphina. Maine, and Ann. Morrill, Philadelphia for do: Amyus, Hutchinson, Ballimore for
Portland; Minnesota, Freeman, Tangier for do. Sid brigs
Kmily, Charles (Rv), and Antelope (Rv); chrs. Antia Damon,
Thos Riu, Wm C Mershon, Caroline Knight, Babelia, and Ar23th—Arr brig Irene, Wass, Philadelphis, for Boston; schrs
Emma V. Cook, Gousives for Roston; Sarah E Lewis, Pierce,
Tangier for Beston; Frederick Warren, Goombe, Philadelphis
for do; William Woodbury, Higgins, Chickahominy River for
Rocklami; Abi Albon (Rr), Tucker, Alexandris for St John,
NR. Sid brig A K Dealing; schrs Monterey, Saxon, St Lucar,
T B Hammond, Amytis, Ann, and Minnesota.
Remains at 10 AM, wind North, barks Hadley, Helon Maria,
Gak, T Allbone, brig Irene; schrs R L Tay, Geo Prescoti
(Rr), Hay Batch, Mary Delphins, Runns V, Freckt Warren, S
NEW ORLEANS, Dec 18, PM-Arr steadfiship Calboun,
Raibbun, Key West via Fiorida ports; ship Wilbur Fisk, Burwell, Boston, Below ship Joseph Hovey. Clid bark Tanaro,
Arry, Boston; brig Tallalah, Hansou, Havans; schrs Mary
(Br., Stevern, Belize, Hon; Louisa A Johnson, Ellis, Ballimore; Josephine, Griswold, Nyork; Aurelia, Wilson, Apalachico; Jas I Day, Champlin, Vers Cruz.
Towed to sea lith ships Helen McGaw, and R L Glichrist;
brig T W Rowland.
Subs. Serris, Norfolk. Sid brig Wheston, Staples,
Ballimore.
NEW LONDON, Dec 28—Arr stogen White Cloud, Newbury, and Rose, Ferris, Norfolk. Sid brig Wheston, Staples,
Ballimore for NBedford for NYork; schr Eliza & Rebecces, Price, PhiIndelphin; 25th, schrs Golden Gate, Weels, Virginia; W H
Howen, Hallock, Somerset for NYork; E H Adams, Adams,
Ballimore for NBedford for NYork; schr Eliza, & Rebecces, Price, PhiIndelphin; 25th, schrs Golden Gate, Weels, Virginia; W H
Howen, Hallock, Somerset for NYork; E H Adams, Adams,
Ballimore for NBedford, Sea Flower, Clark, do for Paw
tucket; Bela Peck, Delnoy, Norfolk for Norwich,
Ballimore, Schrams, Price, Philadelphin, 25th, schr Mary Fletcher, Price, Philadelphin, 180, 180, 180, 180, 180,

\$5.000 TO INVEST IN SECOND HAND CLOTH-or other personal property into cash, can obtain fifty per cent more by calling or aending their address to JAMES MORO-NEY, 479% Pearl street.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN WHO POSSESSES as a comfortable home, wishers an affectionate companion as a wife.—a lady about twenty pears of age, of pleasing manners and appearance. Good reasons will be given for adepting this method, Answers wielded as good faith only. Address, with name, &c., Sincerity, Herald office.

PARENTS HAVING MARRIAGRABLE DAUGHTERS, are invited to correspond, with a gentleman of 30, whose social and pecuniary position justify him in seeking amongs the refined and wealthy for a wife. To prevent unpecessary correspondence, letters had better contain full partitioners as to sge, family position, &c. Address A. M. D., Post office New York, for one week.

NOTHER GREAT NUMBER OF LESLIE'S PAPER, EER GREAT NUMBER OF LESSLE'S P.
Another great number of Leslie's paper,
Another great number of Leslie's paper, No. 109 for this week.
Ready on Wednesday morning, and for sale at all news-depots, WILL CONTAIN
30 BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS,
including a large picture occupying two entire
paper. Also,

ODGERS

Adventures on a New Year's Day.

By Henry C. Warson.

with the following illustrations:

No. 1. Podgers and Debeau compare visiting lists.

No. 2. Anatomical view of Podgers and Debeau.

No. 3. The anatomics clothed—visiting dress view.

No. 4. They start in their spendid equipage.

No. 5. They call on the Three Deramms—First call.

No. 6. The picked oysters have disagreed with N.

Davi, twenty-fith call.

No. 7. Last call—They make a decided sensation.

No. 8. They leave the house in a manner more carefulgant.

No. 9. They return home-They the worse for wear and 9. They return home—They the worse for weather worse for liquor.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES, SPECIAL COLUMN.

Gossip for Ladies, Special Column.
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This column is edited entirely by Ladies, and is especially devoted to them. Amongst the many interesting subjects it is will be found a letter from a lady, Jenny Purple, councilar ing of the 'horrid bears' who attend the Open decimal for the following are some of the illustrations in this articleNo. I. Jenny Purple in full opera dress makes a sensation
2. A number of horrid bears crowd before Jenny to got their seats.

beir seats.

3. They ruthlessly tread upon her dainty feet.

4. Moustachoed and kid gloved men stare imp

The editor's idea for the relief of Jenny Purple, and the fice in general.

DOESTICKS'

AT HIS PRIND MEDARY'S.
AT HIS PRIND MEDARY'S.
AT HIS PRIND MEDARY'S.
Doesticks Expatates upon Crowded Rooms—Doesticks Obliterates the Superstition Attached to Friday-Doesticks Penographs the People at Medary's Party—Doesticks Philosophics on Kisses—He Constitutes Hunself Kisser-in Chief-Ibesticks Gathers the Stray Ends of Half a Dezen Conversations—Doesticks Dances a Quadrille—He Shows up Rimley in Tremendous Style—Bob Medary Turns off the Gas—Doesticks in the Dark with Kissing and Hunging About—Does icks takes a Farewell Drink, which lasts till 6 A. M.—Doesticks arrives Home about 'Milk Time.'

With a spiendid engraving of the party. The new take at Farewell Drink, which lasts till 6 A. M.—Doesticks arrives Home about 'Milk Time.'

With a spiendid engraving of the party. The new take at Farewell Drink, which lasts till 6 A. M.—Doesticks arrives Home shout 'Milk Time.'

With a spiendid engraving of the party. The new take at Farewell Drink, which lasts till 6 A. M.—Doesticks arrives Home some 'Milk Time.'

With a spiendid engraving of the party. The new take at Farewell Drink, which is the color time of the spiendid Number Look out for this Spi